

48 BC

Pompey was victorious
at ~~BY~~RRHACHNUM (Durazzo)

48BC

Duncan:Cal

After the palace coup which nearly killed him, Caesar found that he had come to Alexandria from Pharsalus with no more than 3,200 men and 34 ships which were pitted against an Egyptian Army numbering 22,000 men supported by a large Alexandrian navy. Fortifying the palace and securing the royal harbor, Caesar dispatched messengers to fetch

reinforcements from his legions in Syria &
Syene. He then launched a series of rockets
to reinforce his position, at one point setting
fire to part of the Almondin fleet. Tragically,
these flames spread to the shore, destroying
several buildings in the British Bazaar
district west of the palace including part
of the great library's priceless collection.

In another skirmish fought over a Causeway
connecting the island of Pharos to the city, Caesar's
position was weakened, forcing him to swim for
his life to a Roman skiff pulled all the way
by 800 Pharos who could single him out in his
imperial Purple Toga.

Some 5 months after the fight on the causeway at Pharos, a large relief force of legionnaires arrived in Alexandria.

With these Caesar crushed his enemy, and restored Cleopatra to her throne.

He then took a 2-months journey down the Nile in an immense

large filled with banquet halls and apartments
fitted out with Cedar, Cypress, ivory and
gold.

Aug. 9, 48 BC

Pompey was beaten at
Pharsalus by Caesar

48 BC

Duncan: Cal

on the night of Cleopatra's feast, Caesar, that night very narrowly avoided being killed in an attempted palace coup. Only the intervention of Caesar's barber, a busybody who overheard the plotters saved him. Caesar barely had enough time to protect himself and to muster his troops. After fierce fighting inside the palace

the general & his men managed to secure
the royal compound, though this left them
under siege by the boy-king's Army and
a mob of Anti-Roman Alexandrians. The
Romans retained access to a small fleet moored
to the palace docks, but were blockaded
from leaving the main harbor by Egyptian
warships

Sept 28, 48 BC

Pompey was assassinated
in Egypt.

Cassius came to Alexandria, Egypt, and attempted to settle the dispute over the Egyptian throne. His presence troubled the citizens and caused a great uprising, in which part of the city was destroyed, including the famous library.

48BC

After the battle of Pharsalia
Cicero returned to Italy,
and was kindly received
by Caesar.

The next few years he
spent in retirement, engaged
in literary works

Early in 48 BC

Caesar sailed across the Adriatic and faced Pompey at DYRRHACHIUM, but Pompey cut off his supplies, and after several difficult weeks Caesar was forced to break away and head east toward Thessaly where he could feed his army.

48BC

Caesar arrived in Egypt to capture
Egypt's new capital, Alexandria and
to give Cleopatra the son and heir
whom they vainly hoped to crown as
the unifying monarch of the greatest
empires of antiquity

48 BC

Pompey was struck dead on the Egyptian beach by order of the Egyptian king, PTOLEMY. This ambitious young man had usurped the throne of his older half-sister Cleopatra.